Vera Hemenway,
Freeman, The Hill,
Wellesley, Mass.

Wellesley College News

Entered as second-class matter November 17, 1916, at the post office at Framingham, Mass., under the act of March 3, 1879.

VOL. XXVII FRAMINGHAM AND WELLESLEY, MASS., MARCH 6, 1919 No. 20

Wellesley Leads IN RED CROSS WORK

STANDS HIGHEST ON LIST OF FOUR COLLEGES

KEEP UP THE GOOD WORK!

	Number of Students Registered	Average Attendance per day	Surgical Dressings	Sewing	Knitting
BARNARD	575	Not Reported	1675	195 (Articles)	117 (Articles)
BRYN MAWR	732	35	Made in town work room. Amount not recorded.	767	52
RADCLIFFE	491	Not Reported	2642	125	114
WELLESLEY	793	144	3318	3363	2171

1922 "PUTS ONE OVER" ON THE SOPHOMORES.

The Freshman class elected its Tree Day Mistress on Wednesday night, the twenty-sixth of February at 9.45 P. M. Gladys Ambler was chosen in a unique manner; the plan had never been tried before and it was highly successful. When, on the following morning, the mistress was announced by cheering on the green, the whole college was surprised at the absolute secrecy with which the election had been carried off.

On the night of the election Emmavail Luce sent the following note around to the various Freshman houses. "Tonight at 9.45 P. M. the Freshman class is going to elect its Tree Day Mistress. If there are no sophomores in your house hold a meeting; if there is a Sophomore ask each girl individually, and for heaven's sake act innocent. Don't let her suspect anything. Telephone Emmavail Luce, Noanett, the results of the election unless a Sophomore is in the way. In that case call her early in the morning.

"Tell the girls to act calm tomorrow and avoid all appearances of excitement. If we are perfectly normal we shall succeed. Do your best! It's up to you!"

The Sophomores showed their astonishment in their reply to the announcement of Tree Day Mistress: "All we can say is—'congratulations.'"

F. B., '22.

1922 TO MAKE LITERARY VENTURE.

The freshmen are going to publish their own paper! In order to preserve the best work of the English Composition classes and to circulate the work of the various divisions, they will put out a paper every two weeks. It is to contain no news; only the work of the English Composition I students will he used. There will be nine issues and, as the class is financing it, only 500 copies will be printed unless there is a greater demand.

A board of editors chosen from the eighteen divisions will co-operate with Miss Hamilton and Miss Liddell. A rotating system has been worked out whereby each issue will be published by a board of six editors assisted by twelve others who will succeed to the managing position in groups of six.

The Vassar freshmen have a similar paper "The Sampler" which is proving very successful. 1922 at Wellesley expects to equal that success.

R. B., '22.

Dr. Moissaye Olgin Speaks on Russia

HELP SOVIET GOVERNMENT TO DO PRACTICAL WORK HIS MESSAGE.

"There is no happiness or comfort in present day Russia," said Dr. Moissaye J. Olgin, the first speaker of the college lecture course on Thursday, Feb. 28. "But to understand Russia, it is not enough to eulogize or condemn the situation. We must know the forces."

PARTIES IN THE RUSSIA DUMA.

In March, 1914, there was the imperial Duma, not representative of the entire population of Russia. Many parties existed, among whom were the Constitutional Democrats led by Milyukov; the Moderate Socialists with Kerensky as a dominating spirit; the Socialist Revolutionists who were decidedly radical; the People's Socialists; and the Social Democrats including the Mansheviki and the Bolsheviki. "Leaving the Bolsheviki out of consideration the other parties agreed after the Revolution on four principles: first, the fundamentals of the economic system should be maintained; second, a sweeping agrarian reform; third, Russia should be a Democratic Republic with a Constitutional Assembly; fourth, the war should be continued." Most of the parties were intellectual, excluding the peasant class from any part in the government.

DISSATISFACTION CAUSE OF REVOLUTION.

"How was it that the Revolution took place? Not because of parties. But because of dissatisfaction in the country induced by the length of the war, by the lack of supplies and food and by the fact that the Russian government did not tolerate any interference. The Russian people were inclined to believe that everything that came from the Czar was bad. People saw it was ridiculous that Russia had taken side with freedom."

"One day the people cried for bread in the streets—and then a miracle happened. The soldiers refused to fight the people! The new generation of soldiers was sympathetic with the people for they understood the mismanagement of the Russian army. It was amazing to watch how quickly the Russian bureaucracy disappeared. In one day the machine was gone forever."

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT NOT REPRESENTATIVE OF MASSES.

The intellectuals were supposed to be the leaders of the masses. Unfortunately, however the

(Continued on page 8, column 2)

WELLESLEY'S UNIT FOR THE NEAR EAST.

Wellesley has sent five of her graduates with the expedition of the American Committee for Relief in the Near East. The Committee is to set up twenty-five stations, fifteen of which are to have hospitals. The women desired for this work, in addition to doctors and nurses, are social workers and industrial leaders, who can visit, bringing relief, carry on soup kitchens, organize needle-workers productively, manage orphanages or schools.

In the choice of its various Units Wellesley's War Service Committee has made careful study of the fitness of candidates for the work confronting them. As a result, because this Unit is one of the best equipped groups to be sent out, it is to be stationed at Constantinople, which is considered the most important post.

The Unit has for its leader Miss Mabelle C. Phillips, '00, of Plainfield, N. J. Miss Phillips is a graduate of the New York School of Philanthropy and has been connected with the N. Y. organization that corresponds to associated charities. For ten years she was secretary to the chief executive of such an organization in Plainfield. For six months she has been Supervisor of Home Service, Atlantic Division of the American Red Cross, New York City.

The four other members are: Miss Isabel H. Carter, '08, of East Orange, N. J. who has specialized in domestic science courses, cooking, sewing, etc. She has travelled a great deal, speaks French and German, and has taught Mathematics and Spanish in her home high school. She has had training in Red Cross work, surgical dressings, bandaging, etc.

Miss Bernice J. Everett, '06, of Franklin, N. H. is a dietitian who has done graduate work at Simmons College. For a year she has been city leader in Lowell, Mass., of the home demonstration work of extension service in agriculture and home economics.

Miss Olive A. Smith, '07, of New York City, is an M. A. in political science from Columbia. She has been a teacher and speaks French and German. For two summers she was head of dormitories at the State Normal School, Charleston, Ill., being responsible for the entire management. A tornado having brought serious disaster to Charleston, she served on a civilian relief committee and with professional workers sent by the Red Cross.

(Continued on page 7, column 1)

Board of Editors

THERESE W. STRAUSS, 1919, Editor-in-Chief.
ADELE RUMPF, 1919, Associate Editor.
ELEANOR SKERRY, 1920, Business Manager.
MARION ROBINSON, 1919, Assistant Business Manager.

ASSISTANT EDITORS.

EMILY THOMPSON, 1919. MARGARET JOHNSON, 1920
MARY BOOMER, 1920. MARY DOOLY, 1921.
MARGARET METZGER, 1921.
EMILY TYLER HOLMES, 1920. ELIZABETH SAYRE, 1921.

PUBLISHED weekly during the college year by a board of students of Wellesley College. Subscriptions one dollar and fifty cents per annum in advance. Single copies five cents each. All contributions should be in the NEWS office by 9 A. M. on Monday at the latest and should be addressed to Miss Therese W. Strauss. All Alumnæ news should be sent to the Alumnæ office, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass. Offices of publication at office of Lakeview Press, Irving St., Framingham, Mass., and at Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass., to either of which offices all business communications and subscriptions should be sent.

LAKEVIEW PRESS, PRINTERS, FRAMINGHAM, MASS.

THE BUSINESS OF A REPRESENTATIVE.

In the light of the recent discussions which have been going on in the House of Representatives (and vicinity) it has become evident that popular ideas of a representative's duty are in many ways divergent. Some feel that the word "representative" implies *per se* that the holder of the office express the opinion of those whom she represents, regardless of her personal convictions. There is on the other hand an equally determined number of those who are convinced that since a representative is chosen (presumably) for her good sense and powers of discrimination, she is at liberty to vote according to her own beliefs, which are the results of a broader and more detailed consideration of the matter at hand than it is possible for those whom she is representing to give to it.

The concensus of opinion seems to be that house presidents should vote according to the wishes of their respective houses when those wishes are expressed; for after all, it is for this purpose that holders of this office are counted among the members of the House of Representatives. The same thing applies to freshman members of the House. Village seniors are there to give the freshman's point-of-view from a more mature standpoint than the freshman representatives, with their brief experiences, can be expected to maintain. The village senior, therefore, should unfailingly consider the "greatest good" of her district and vote accordingly.

The difficulty, then, involves only those members of the House who are elected from the three upper classes at large. This member stands for no particular section of the community; she represents her class as a whole, not any divided-off portion of it. Therefore, until we have district representation on the campus, which is becoming more and more to be a positive necessity—if we are to have representative government in its proper sense—no member of the House of Representatives elected from a class at large can be accused of not living up to what is expected of her if she votes contrary to the opinion of the house in which she lives. If there are those who feel so strongly on this subject that they feel they are not being fairly represented, let them agitate the question of district representation among the three upper classes. Until then, let them be fair to the representative.

FEBRUARY BLUES.

The "February Blues," incidentally lasting into March, is a contagion which starts its career after examinations are over. The causes are probably over-cramming and the natural let-down after the strain of mid-years; the symptoms, an excessive number of "hashing parties" and a tendency for all conversations to be of a distinctly pessimistic nature. The girl inflicted with this disease is apt to think, "everybody's queer but me and thee, and thee's a little queer," and that college, represented at the moment by its organizations, is the queerest of all. Consequently there is an undercurrent of criticism which, in order to do any good, should have a legitimate outlet. This means that the general destructive criticism, which does little but make everyone discontented, should be turned into specific, constructive criticism. The girl who complains abstractly about "boarding-school rules" at college should set herself to the task of determining just which rules *are* "boarding-school rules," what the consequences would be if they were abolished, what better rules could be substituted. The result of clear, conscientious thinking on this subject might be a constructive plan of real value to the college. At least it would be more helpful to both the girls and the organization than haphazard, hit-or-miss grumbling. Who knows but that in the end "February Blues" might stimulate a period of advancement instead of one of backsliding?

FREE PRESS.

All contributions for this column must be signed with the full name of the author. Only articles thus signed will be printed. Initials or numerals will be used in printing the articles if the writer so desires. The Editors do not hold themselves responsible for opinions and statements which appear in this column. Contributions should be in the hands of the Editors by 9 A. M. on Monday.

I.

ANSWER TO "F. B."

Speaking as a Wellesley graduate and not as a member of the faculty, I shall try to answer the question of "F. B." in the latest issue of the NEWS: "Why, at lectures, should precedence be given to the faculty?" There are, I think, two chief reasons.

There has been handed down very carefully at Wellesley College a tradition of respect and courtesy. Here as in other civilized communities it is the custom to observe certain well-established laws of propriety, and we consider that those members of the college body who have lived longest and thought hardest, who have borne the burden and heat of the day should be given precedence over those who are comparatively young, inexperienced, and muscularly unwearied. What sort of society is it in which there is no difference made between older and younger, between expert and novice, between permanent and transient, and between teacher and pupil? Is the girl of twenty to be treated with exactly as much deference as her teacher receives? If education and experience and added years mean nothing, whatever, then it is obviously time for us to abandon this experiment in the higher education of young women.

Moreover, I think I can speak for many Wellesley alumnæ when I say that we, in our student days, had for our teachers a feeling that varied in degree but was, at its best, a keen appreciation of attainment and of personality. We were glad to deny ourselves chairs, if necessary, in order to show deference and to give some meagre college comfort to those women who by intellectual force and keen power of teaching had given us some insight into truth, who had been to us an example and an inspiration guiding us to deeper thinking and finer living. On behalf of those alumnæ who feel that the faculty are an important and integral part of the college and who feel that, therefore, they should be shown all proper forms of respect, I quote the most "democratic" of all the great English poets:

"Youth should be awed, religiously possessed with a conviction of the power that waits on knowledge."

M. H. SHACKFORD, '96.

II.

TO REPRESENT OR NOT TO REPRESENT?—THAT IS THE QUESTION.

Many of us who attended the meeting of the House of Representatives came away with the conviction that the name of that body is a misnomer. It seems that few people in our governing body really know what representation means.

When we elect our representatives it is true that we elect those in whom we place confidence and whose judgment we trust. No one denies that every representative must often decide questions for those whom he is representing. *But,* when the opinion of the college is asked upon a subject, and is specifically given, then is it just for that expression of opinion to be disregarded by those whose function it is to *represent*? Those of us who were at the meeting heard, with astonishment, the discussion as to whether a member should vote according to the sentiment of her house, or according to her own judgment in the matter, even when her house had so explicitly expressed its opinion. But with more astonishment we heard one sage junior say that certainly the House of Representatives was more capable of deciding questions than the community at large, —hence this question also. We were not aware before that the individuals outside the House of Representatives were incapable of deciding issues, moral and otherwise (chiefly otherwise!) or that the wisdom of the college is centered in that select group who "represent" us yet who do not consider our wishes. Certainly our wisdom must be as nothing when a representative reports a large majority of her house as of a certain opinion and then votes contrary to that opinion.

Heretofore Wellesley College girls have taken pride in loyally upholding the ideals of College Government. We have loved College Government because we felt ourselves a part of a vital and living organism. Now we are shut out, even though we have the power to elect our representatives. They do not represent us. We as a student body do not govern but are governed. Our attitude is swiftly becoming one of reaction. We can no longer cherish our ideals of self government. Decrees are imposed upon us regardless of the wishes of the majority in the community. Where will all this lead to if not to the failure of Wellesley College Government unless the House of Representatives realizes that its function and *raison d'etre* is to represent the student body, not to act as an external governing body.

AMELIA HENDERSON, 1919.

III.

May I ask whether F. B. (in the Free Press of last week) is perchance our First Bolshevist, writing in the temper of Russian democracy?

F. P.

IV.

INERTIA—OR CONSERVATISM?

Is it inertia or conservatism New England tradition which prevents Wellesley from making any change in the Sunday rules? If inertia, it must be that Wellesley does not realize the growing feeling against some of these rules. In this respect, let me say that even the most religious, most refined, most conservative girls at Wellesley feel that these rules are extreme and unnecessary.

If it is conservatism and a wish that Wellesley may appear to respect the Sabbath, may I say that Wellesley girls do not wish to stand for conservatism. They are progressive and not tied by tradition. Moreover, girls can respect the Sabbath and yet ride in an automobile on Sunday. Canoeing is an excellent contemplative sport for those who wish to meditate; skating is healthful and not necessarily undignified. After all, Sunday is the one time that girls have an entire day in which to enjoy the out-of-doors. If they wish to make a trip into the country, by bicycle, why is that any more irreligious than walking? I am certain that we are glad to listen to reason; but

is it at all reasonable or necessary that these rules be enforced?

Moreover, girls frequently wish to dine with friends in Boston on Sunday. This they may do if they just go to church. They may not have any desire to go to church and yet that is the condition if they go to town. Special permission must be obtained in order to hear a concert and yet this is an educational entertainment—one, I should think, to be encouraged. The argument that girls may have too frivolous a time in Boston on Sunday is obviously foolish. There are no public places at which to dance and theatres are not open.

If the college argues that the reasons I have given are not the foundations of the Sunday rules, may I ask—"What are they?" '22.

V.

HERETICS AGAIN!

The much-maligned Heretics' Board can be made more useful than one might think from the biting comments concerning its present state. It must be admitted that the opinions expressed thereon nowadays have been for the most part absurd and petty and the comments even more so. The idea seems to have been rife that the Heretics' Board was a medium for humorous persiflage with no thought back of it, whereas it ought to afford an opportunity for the presentation of sensible ideas in a way which would assure their being known more widely and more definitely than if expressed in mere conversation. Here is a chance for the individual in that interested throng which is obliged to sit silent through the liveliest discussions in the House of Representatives to "put over" the opinions she is burning to make known. There is a lot of thought,—good, clear thought, too,—flying around loose here in college, and owing to the fact that there is no satisfactory way in which it can be put together and presented its value is practically lost. Therefore, all ye who pine to spread your ideas broadcast and ye more modest ones who have the ideas without pining, lay aside your modesty and your persiflage and help make the Heretic's Board a real organ of student opinion. Go to the Heretics' Board, thou sluggard, consider its words and be wise!

1920.

VI.

MORE BLUE SLIPS.

Does F. B. realize that with faculty-ship and advancing years come certain infirmities, such as failing eye-sight, hardness of hearing, and inability to stand long in line? Could the students be trusted to recognize these defects and to lead us, without any delay, to appropriate rows, or would it be necessary for us to present, with our lecture tickets, blue slips from Dr. Raymond, stating where we should be seated? The issue is not one of Democracy. Even the Bolshevists plan to provide for the aged and infirm!

KATHARINE LINDELL,
DONALD S. TUCKER,
AGNES F. PERKINS,
ELIZABETH K. KENDALL.

NO SMOKING AT VASSAR.

(From *Vassar Miscellany News.*)

"A motion strictly prohibiting smoking by the students at Vassar was passed at a meeting of the Students' Association on Thursday evening. This unmistakable expression of Vassar's stand is in definite contradiction of the widely circulated misstatements in the newspapers, all copied from one story which started no one knows where and which was an incorrect report of the action taken at the Students' meeting a week ago. At that time two motions were passed which stated that public opinion at Vassar is against students' smoking at college, and that smoking shall be prohibited in the halls. The new motion, which is inclusive of the previous ones, puts the strictest interpretation on them, 'that no Vassar student shall smoke while under the jurisdiction of the college at Vassar, this rule to be enforced under the honor system.'"

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COLLEGE GIRLS

will find the newest Coats, Dresses, Gowns, Silk Petticoats, Skirts, Sweater Coats and Furs at moderate prices at the Meyer Jonasson Specialty Shop for Women and Misses.

RED CROSS AUXILIARY REPORT.

Campus Red Cross Work Room.

Attendance.

Total number of pledges received	792
Average attendance per hour in afternoon	39
Average attendance per hour in evening	21
Average number girls in work room per day	144
Average number hours work accomplished	
Per day	178
Per week	891

Absence due to discussion group meetings, all class meetings or illness is considered legitimate. For other absences the girls are asked to send a substitute worker and to make up the time later. The Clerk's Committee tries by its system of keeping records to stimulate a desire for keeping pledges among the workers.

(Signed) ANNA RUSSELL, 1920, *Head Clerk.*

Sewing Committee.

Articles finished on December 16, 1918.

2550 Comfort kits.
770 Bandaged foot socks.
100 Trench slippers.
50 Men's Undershirts.
9 Chemises (girls').
6 Aprons.
2 Women's dresses.
3 Boys' undershirts.

(Signed) MARGARET STEVENSON, 1920.

Surgical Dressings Committee.

Articles completed.

302 Davis Slings.
16 Paper Back Pads.

With the signing of the armistice on November 11, and the cessation of need for surgical dressings the committee automatically went out of existence.

(Signed) ELIZABETH COX, 1920, *Chairman.*

Knitting Committee.

1705 pair of socks were handed in, which were largely made during the summer months from wool given out last June, 344 sweaters, 7 pairs wristlets and 5 mufflers were also received.

(Signed) LOUISE CHASE, 1920, *Chairman.*

In general the spirit throughout the college with regard to the Red Cross Work has been splendid. The campus room has been better attended and the village room has reopened since the signing of the armistice. That event made little difference in our plans. We have of course given up the making of surgical dressings entirely and are devoting ourselves exclusively to the sewing of refugee garments.

(Signed) MARGERY BORG, 1920.
Chairman of the Red Cross Auxiliary.

Village Red Cross Work Room.

No very satisfactory report of the work in the village room can be given since it has been open only intermittently and work has not up to date been done on a really business-like basis. The room is open only in the afternoons on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday from 1.30 P. M. to 5.30 P. M.

Attendance.

This report is for the past two weeks in December and although it may not be entirely accurate, it gives a good idea of the average attendance during the two weeks before the Christmas holidays.

Average attendance per hour	22
Average attendance per day	88
Average number hours work accomplished	
Per day	88
Per week	352

(Signed) MARGARET STEVENSON, 1920,
Head Clerk.

Sewing Committee Report.

18 Flannel shirts.
9 Cotton shirts
14 Pr. bootees.
5 Jackets.
12 Slips (dresses).
5 Hooded capes.

(Signed) MARGARET STEVENSON,
Chairman.

Surgical Dressings.

1500 Drains.
1500 Compresses.

As on campus, the activities of this committee have ceased in the village since the signing of the armistice.

(Signed) ELIZABETH COX, 1920, *Chairman.*

The Sewing and Surgical Dressings work have until now been under the direction of the campus chairmen of those branches of the work but after the vacation, freshmen chairmen will be in charge. Also up to date, upper class monitors have supervised the work, but after the holidays freshmen monitors will be appointed.

(Signed) REBECCA STICKNEY, 1922.
Chairman of the Village Red Cross Room.

(Continued on page 4, column 1.)

THE NEEDS OF POLAND.

Mme. Laura de Gozdawa Turczynowicz, who is to speak in Billings Hall March 14, needs no introduction to those who have read in her book, *When the Prussians Came to Poland*, the vivid description of her experiences during the time of the German occupation of Russian Poland.

A Canadian by birth, Mme. Turczynowicz has thoroughly identified herself with the interests of her husband, with whom she worked to further the education of the peasantry, especially in methods of agriculture. At the outbreak of the war, Count Turczynowicz was sent as sanitary engineer to Lemberg, and she was obliged to flee with her three young children from her home, to which she returned later, and was an eyewitness of the conduct of the Germans who then were occupying Suwalki. In 1915, she was allowed to leave the country and she came to America. At present she is devoting herself to the cause of Poland in connection with the Polish Reconstruction Association. While the story of her vicissitudes, under Prussian domination is thrilling, her intimate knowledge of the character of the Polish people enables her to speak with authority on their condition and possibilities.

FACULTY AGITATE FOR DAYLIGHT SAVING.

On Saturday morning, March 1, telegrams were sent out by the faculty of Wellesley College to the Massachusetts senators and to their representatives in Washington, urging the defeat of the proposed repeal of the daylight saving law. This action was the result of a unanimous vote of all members of the faculty. The repeal of this law seems to the agitators a futile and inefficient procedure and it is the purpose of the faculty of Wellesley College to do all in their power to oppose it.

ALCOVE IN LIBRARY IN MEMORY OF PROFESSOR HILL.

The friends and former pupils of Professor Junius W. Hill who would like to make contributions to the Alcove established in Billings Hall Library in his memory are invited to send copies of music and reference books on music to Professor Hamilton C. Macdougall, Wellesley College. Chamber music, orchestral scores, copies of oratorios and operas are especially desired as well as standard reference works of latest edition and *bound* volumes of old musical magazines.

(Continued from page 3, column 3.)

Periodical League Report.

Subscriptions to Camp Devens.

We arranged for special rates so that we were able to send, at a total cost of $240.00, ninety-two one year subscriptions to Camp Devens. The list was suggested to us by the Camp Librarian.

Just at present we are waiting to hear from the camp as to whether all the subscriptions are still needed after the demobilization or if they should be changed to some army hospital.

Used Magazines.

We have collected and sent 924 magazines to a hospital for American Soldiers in England where a worker among the Americans wrote us there was a great need for American magazines. We have spent about $40 for postage, etc., for these magazines.

The advertising sections of the magazines we tear out where possible and these are sold for salvage, the money going to the Red Cross. Also we have begun to collect newspapers and magazines unsuitable for sending to England and these are sold for the Red Cross.

The committee in charge consists of twenty sophomores and freshmen, each one the representative of a dormitory. They each see to the collecting of the magazines in their own houses and are divided into sub-committees to wrap and address ten magazines each week.

(Signed) Phoebe Gordon, *Chairman.*

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ANNOUNCE AN EXHIBITION

OF

Newest Spring Fashions

For Women and Misses

AT THE

WELLESLEY INN

Wellesley, Mass.

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY
March 10th	March 11th	March 12th

Suits, Coats, Wraps,
Tailored Dresses, Afternoon and Evening Gowns,
Waists, Skirts, Shoes, Sweaters,
Gymnasium Apparel, Sport Apparel,
Riding Habits, Underwear, Negligees, Etc.

A selection thoughtfully chosen to fit the needs of the College Woman

At Moderate Prices

College Girl! That Coat You Never Wear

SEND IT TO YOUR NEAREST RED CROSS CHAPTER.

Week of March 24-31, 1919.

Charity begins at home, but it only ends when and where suffering is no more. Almost naked are the destitute refugees of lands just released from the Teuton grasp, according to Col. Harvey D. Gibson, the American Red Cross representative in Europe. Therefore the Red Cross appeals to every man, woman and child to send during the last week of March every available discarded article to the local chapter, from which it will be forwarded to the suffering peoples abroad with all dispatch. More than ten thousand tons of used clothing, shoes and blankets must be sent immediately.

The appeal is timed for the season of the year when people are laying aside their winter garments and clearing out their wardrobes and storerooms. There is not one person in a hundred —perhaps not one person in a thousand—whose eyes fall upon this appeal, whose home will not yield at least one cast-off piece of clothing or bedding. But let everybody send something. If it be clean and whole it is acceptable. We who are well nourished and warm cannot conceive what relief this clothing gives to these, until recently, hounded human beings, so long deprived of even the bare necessities of life, not to mention the ordinary creature comforts.

Don't add to your sins of omission by failing to extend the helping hand. The need is great to a degree that few here at home can possibly realize.

1921 EXCITES 1920.

On Saturday last the following notice was perpetrated by the sophomores:

1921 Challenges 1920
To Recover their Hidden Possession.
Conditions.

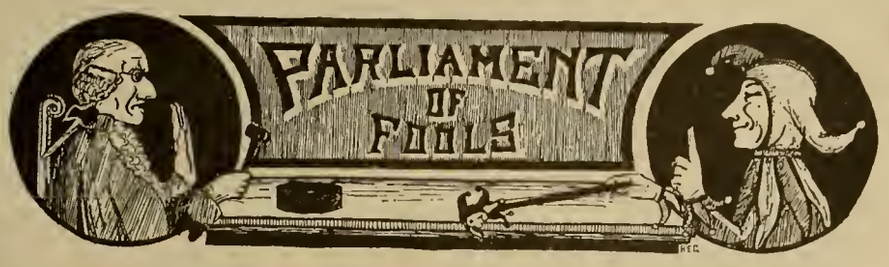
Be it known that the Sophomore class has in its keeping that which is dear to the hearts of a Junior. If these said Juniors desire to discover the whereabouts of their lost Possession they need only to watch closely the actions of the president and vice-president of the sophomore class between the hours of 4.30 P. M. Monday and 4 P. M. Tuesday. The Sophomore class will expect the Junior class to produce its possession, if discovered, by the chapel between 4 and 4.30 o'clock Tuesday.

The Sophomore class will expect to receive a reply to this their challenge by noon today.

FRESHMAN COMPETITION AT ITS HEIGHT.

Members of 1922 are desperately competing for the place open to one of their number on the News board. The competition started two weeks ago, when twenty freshmen assembled in room 28 were instructed as to the responsibilities and privileges attendant upon becoming a competitor for the Wellesley College News. Since that time contributions have been pouring in, as satisfactory in content as in quantity. It is, however, not too late for the News to enlist new competitors to the ranks. Those already trying-out are urged to continue in their good work, others are urged to start without further delay.

LOST—A gold watch. Initials E. A. W. Finder please return to Elizabeth Wight; 255 Tower Court. Reward!



QUESTIONNAIRE.

Please fill out and hand to head of house without letting this get outside the college.

Do you believe in paper bag lunches?

Would you associate with a girl who indulges in them?

Do you object to paper bag lunches?

1. From Eliot?
2. From Noanette?
3. From Washington?

If so, why? If not, why not?

State your personal relations with paper bag lunches!

Do you think a rule should be passed against them?

Do you think they should be suppressed by strong public opinion?

Remarks:

M. E. H., '22.

DIRECTIONS FOR BEHAVING IN THE NEWS OFFICE.

1. Speak humbly to the Editress whenever entering the Office, whether she is present or not. It will please her, and she will appreciate your showing her that you realize her position.

2. Remember that it is professional etiquette among reporters to let each person do her own assignment. Therefore do not interfere with another's work in any but a critical way. If you find that you are of a Christian disposition and not naturally of the News, newsy,—in other words, if you feel that you would like to do extra work on the Board without interfering with your neighbor's assignment—speak to the Editress. She will then give you pleasant little odd jobs.

3. If you find you have lost something valuable somewhere in the Office, call the Business Manager and have her sweep it out. You will find this a convenient way of locating subscription blanks as well, and it will also give the Business Manager something to do.

4. If anyone enters the Office and asks you if you are connected with the News, tell her you are the Editress.

5. If you happen to be in the Office on Tuesday morning make a point of calling up the Lakeview Press every ten minutes to inquire whether they have heard of the proof. These little attentions please them and help to create a friendly spirit between the Press and the Board.

6. Place all articles of an important nature under the Editress's blotter. It is easier to find them then if one is in a hurry.

7. If the type ribbon gets in your way when you are hurriedly typing, remove it. It has its faults like the rest of us.

WELLESLEY JABERWOCKY.

'Twas hashing, and the House of Rep
Did fuss and squabble round the point;
All het up were the spectators,
And their tempers out of joint.

"Beware the House of Rep, my friend,
The claws that cattish rend the air;
Beware the "Reps" that disregard
The obvious questionaire."

They called the roll, and all did gasp
To hear opinions personal—
They had not thought so soon to find
Representation nominal.

As Hamlet said, "O do not lay
That flattering unction to thy soul"
That REPRESENTATIVES alone
Can see our moral goal.

You'd think to hear one Junior speak
That those who filled the questionaire
Lacked reason, and were capable
Of giving vent to mere hot air.

"A little knowledge," says the sage,
"May prove a dangerous thing to be,"
So they play safe, and disregard
Opinions of majority.

How fortunate they do not think
Public opinion has much weight!
For otherwise they'd find themselves
Most painfully inadequate.

S. O. S.

THE FRESHMEN'S GLEE CLUB.

List to the tale of a sad-eyed youth
Who thought he'd a bid to the Prom,—in truth
A freshman from Wellesley had sent a note,
A perfumed sheet, whereon she wrote:

"The Glee Club Dance is on the way,
I want you up without delay,
For tickets I stood two hours in line,
Bring your glad rags, Jack, and I'll wear mine."

At the Inn the lovers twain had lunch
Where she introduced him to "the hunch."
In the P. M. they went to teas,
O'er campus plowed, mud to the knees!

That night, alas and much alack,
A thunderbolt awaited Jack
When the maiden lisped, with a downcast glance,
"We're not gonna go to the Glee Club Dance."

"'Twas but an artifice I did use
To get you here,—a bit of a ruse.
Your spirits, Jack, I hate to douse
But *we're* gonna dance at Washington House!"

'Twas thus many young Dick, Harry, and Tom
With baneful thoughts of the Glee Club Prom
Returned to Harvard, Tech, and Yale
With a curse in his soul, and a similar tale.

M. J., '22.

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THE OLD KIT BAG.

Editor's Note:—This column is to consist of letters received from abroad. Help the editor by sending in any parts of your letters which you consider interesting enough to print. Contributions should be addressed to the Editor of the Old Kit Bag, and sent to the News Office, Chapel Basement, or handed to one of the News editors.

Diedenhofen, Lorraine,
Jan. 30, 1919.

I am at present and expect to be for a long time to come, with the Third Army in occupied territory, working on Detached Service with the Postal Express Service. Before coming here, was at G. H. Q., but didn't like it, and worked a little stunt and got shot up here among real men again.

I was ordered home the first of January but I couldn't see any advantage in that at all, and inasmuch as I'm a regular officer and intend to stay in the game, I feel certain that here is the place for a soldier until things get straightened out.

In my time here, I have learned to speak more German than I could French and I find the language easier. Here and in the Rhenish Provinces it is much more like America than anything I've seen yet. I like the country-people much better than the French, as do all of us. With us, good people are good people, and an American can't jump on a licked man. I think America will be surprised to learn the attitude of our occupying troops.

I shall try to work every possible means to be one of the last home. Anybody can be in the U. S. but everybody can't have a chance to see Europe in the period of transition.

The reason I haven't written much is because I have had nothing to say that I cared to put on paper to anyone. I don't believe in it, and furthermore it is unsoldierly.

Physically, I am improving and expect to be eventually as good as ever.

I've had many disappointments in the game so far, particularly in regard to promotion, but in as much as it was merely a matter of circumstances, unavoidable, I'm perfectly satisfied, and work will bring it in the end.

Here I have an opportunity again to do real work and am therefore happier. Putting in from 7 to 21 hours per day now, depending on circumstances. Have good quarters and good civilian friends. Am able for the first time since I have been in Europe to enjoy a bit of family life here in a Lorraine family, the Mayor of Diedenhofen. He has a son who was a Lieut. in the German army and has a paralyzed arm. He is a fine fellow, and we are good chums, and have some interesting discussions on the war. It is very interesting to know first hand the enemy's point of view. There are also two very beautiful daughters, one 20 and one 14. The family speaks English, French and German. I have the time of my life there, in typical soldier fashion. Hear all, say little, and am broadening my education far more than I ever did in college and so much more interestingly, but the college education gives the foundation to build on.

Had to stop here and talk ten minutes with a German who is seeking a couple of his kids who have run off with some American soldiers. Today received first real amount of mail I have had since I was wounded, 47 letters dating from July to January 2.

My field experiences I don't like to write about, but I will describe the action in which I was wounded because you all seem so concerned about it. It was in the battle of Leizy, and our brigade was engaged with the 41st Prussian Guards and some Bavarian troops. We were cleaning out a big wood that was lousy with M. G. nests and one couldn't see five feet in front of him. I was Battalion Adjutant, who in action is a goat, a liaison officer. We cleaned the woods and then hit a wheat field and by that time we were all shot to hell, having had about 500 casualities out of 1100 men in the hour it took to clean that damned wood. So I ran up to gather in the advance two companies with another staff captain and organized what was left of us, with two officers left in the advance company and we started for our objective which was across that field, an old farm house cellar. We were afraid we were late and were behind our flanking troops, and were exposing them, but it was just the opposite—they weren't up to us. Well, the four of us started with about 200 men—what was left of the advance companies—for our objective. Just as we started, I was bumped by a 210 that hit about 60 yds. in the rear, but she spun me around three or four times and sat me down. Did not hurt any. I tried my leg and she seemed all right, so I got up and went on. Well, we got our objective, that is, 33 of us got there, and Holy God! only to find we were out in a nose with Fritz on three sides of us! Of the 33 that got there of the Alabama (167th) men, and 5 168th men (Iowa) 15 of us were wounded, some pretty badly. Our wounds that didn't look bad were stiffening, but that didn't make any difference. We couldn't go back, we would have been bumped off sure, as Lt. Smith said "God damn, Jack, we're Alabamians anyway." So we made a fortress where we were, turned the machine guns we had captured around, and hugged the dirt, waiting for dark. Fritz countered once, before dark, which was only an hour away, but couldn't quite make it. Dark soon came and then we got a message back telling how we were fixed. We straightened out the line. I went to the dressing station. Had to walk 3 kilos (about 1½ miles). When I got there I passed out, and couldn't walk again till October and have been lame ever since. Why didn't it make me lame at first?

That's about all there was to it. Just one of the everyday incidents in an infantryman's life.

GEORGE ARLISS COMING TO HOLLIS STREET THEATRE IN REMARKABLE DOUBLE BILL.

That always brilliant and distinguished actor, Mr. George Arliss, and a company of notable associates will come to the Hollis Street Theatre on Monday, March 10th in a quite unusual offering—a double bill that includes "The Mollusc" and the newest playlet by Sir James M. Barrie "A Well-Remembered Voice". The engagements of Mr. Arliss are looked forward to each year in Boston as the most important artistic events of the season, for this sterling actor always brings something especially fine and out-of-the-ordinary.

"The Mollusc" which is in three acts, is considered the cleverest comedy written by Hubert Henry Davies, who also gave us "Cousin Kate" and "Outcast". It would not be fair to reveal just what a "mollusc" is in this play—enough that it is one of the most laughable and brilliant comedy ideas brought to the stage.

"A Well-Remembered Voice" was first seen in London last September where Sir Johnstone Forbes Robertson played the leading role. Manager George C. Tyler immediately secured the American rights for Mr. Arliss and the playlet is now having its first presentations in this country. Mr. Arliss plays the role of a timid, misunderstood and lovable old artist who suddenly finds himself in a most unusual situation. It is in very sharp contrast to his part in "The Mollusc"—two such parts in the same evening are a striking achievement. Important supporting members of the company are Olive Tell, Viva Birkett, Philip Merivale and Mrs. Arliss.

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Alumnæ Department

(The Editors are earnestly striving to make this department of value by reporting events of interest to Wellesley Alumnæ as promptly and as completely as is possible. The Alumnæ are urged to co-operate by sending notices to the Alumnæ General Secretary or directly to the WELLESLEY COLLEGE NEWS.)

ENGAGEMENT.

'16. Carol Horswell to Capt. Gardner Endicott Johnson.

BIRTHS.

'97. On March 1, a daughter, Katharine Vesta, to Mrs. Charles H. Merrill (Katharine Pinkham).

'02. On Jan. 3, in India, a son, Arthur Edwin, Jr., to Mrs. Arthur E. Harper (Irene Mason).

'09. On Feb. 2, in Syracuse, N. Y., a son, Richard Luther, to Mrs. James P. Stimson (Irene Merrick, '05-'06).

'13. On Feb. 3, in Framingham, Massachusetts, a daughter, Jane, to Mrs. Samuel Dyer (Alice E. Dexter).

'17. On Feb. 27, in Middletown, Conn., a daughter, to Mrs. Dean Acheson (Alice C. Stanley).

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

'14. Mrs. Thomas B. Gill (Sarah Walmsley) to 516 Wildwood Ave., Akron, Ohio.

'17. Mrs. Paul Howe (Dorothy Rhodes) to 78 Kensington Heights, Meriden, Conn.

'17. Mrs. Thomas C. Woods (Sarah Ladd) to 5 Linnaean St., Cambridge, Mass.

DEATHS.

'89. On Jan. 10, at Cincinnati, Ohio, W. B. Thalheimer, father of Elsie Thalheimer.

'08. On Feb. 23, at Boston, Mass., Edwin C. Witherby, husband of Dorothy Hazard Witherby.

'12. On Jan. 29, from pneumonia following influenza, Abbie Caldwell.

WELLESLEY'S UNIT FOR THE NEAR EAST.

(Continued from page 1, column 3.)

Miss Ruth Whiting, '08, of Winsted, Conn., is a sister of the leader of Wellesley's first Unit in France. She is a teacher and speaks German. She has done much volunteer social service and was aid to a district nurse during the recent influenza epidemic, in Waltham where she was teaching.

UNIT FOR NEAR EAST REACHES BREST.

The Leviathan, on which our Wellesley Unit for the Near East sailed from New York, docked at Brest Feb. 23. An army hospital train was secured so that the trip from Brest to Marseilles could be made without discomfort. The best possible care of all on the expedition was promised at Marseilles and it was believed that through the co-operation of the British reasonably prompt transportation can be secured for the final stage of the journey.

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WHAT IS THE GENERAL AID COMMITTEE?

Girls are wanted daily to do typewriting, mending, taking care of children, housework or the like. It is through the General Aid Committee that girls are found to do these various kinds of work. One way of getting a girl to do some typewriting for you, for instance, is this: Sign your name on the large white sheet on the self-help board, also the kind of work you want done, and when you want it finished. If no one signs up to do your piece of work, then go to the C. A. office and leave word with Miss Christian, who in turn hands it over to a member of the General Aid Committee. By means of a catalogued list of girls who signed up in the fall to do one of several kinds of work, she finds a girl to do this particular kind of work, looks her up in her classes and asks her to do your typewriting.

There has been a good deal of uncertainty on the part of those wanting work done about how to find a girl to do it for them. If there are girls who would like to do work and haven't signed up they can do it now in the C. A. office.

A word now to those girls who arrange to have other girls clean up and wash the dishes after parties in society houses. Do you realize that washing dishes at night is the least desirable kind of work a girl can agree to do? She has been busy all day long and is working at the most tired time in her day. If you will stop to think a bit about this, I think you will agree that she ought to be paid more per hour for doing night work.

If there are helpful suggestions you can give to the General Aid Committee they will be more than glad to receive them.

MARTHA RICHARDSON,
Chairman of General Aid Committee.

LECTURE ON SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS.

Dr. Eleanor Bertine, Director of the Student Program Bureau of Social Education, will speak in Houghton Memorial Chapel, March 12, at 8.15 P. M. This Bureau was established by the Y. W. C. A. at the request of the United States government in co-ordination with the Fosdick Commission, for the education of women on the question of right social relationship. Dr. Bertine is a physician on the staff of the Bellevue Hospital, New York, and is giving this year to directing the program for students. She has already spoken at a number of colleges, including Vassar, Oberlin, Ann Arbor and Syracuse.

AFTER THE VISION HAS FADED.

Has America won the friendship of God? Can the nation continue to deserve His trust? Bishop Macdowell of Washington put these questions slowly and forcefully before his congregation at the Communion Service in the Houghton Memorial Chapel, March 2, 1919, at eleven A. M.

For text, Bishop Macdowell chose the whole twenty-second chapter of Genesis—the story of Abraham's sacrifice of Isaac. By his willingness to sacrifice his son, his obedience to what seemed an arbitrary command of God's, Abraham showed the supreme element of faith—dependability. In the great test, America, like the rest of the world, has shown dependability. The older generation, which was called upon to sacrifice its children, gave them up heroically. Like Abraham, these older people will always have for the rest of their lives, the moral strength that met this supreme test. They will always have this evidence of their latent strength behind them.

But what about the Isaacs, the boys who went across and the girls who worked at home? What will the personal sacrifice mean to them in the great years of national growth just before us? As a nation, the Americans have shown what sacrifices they can make under the white-heat pressure of war. Food and clothes and theatres the nation at home denied itself; all their ordinary comforts of living the boys in khaki denied themselves that the nation might prove to God its dependability. Will the moral stimulus of these years last for these youths? Will it govern their actions for them always?

PLEASE DON'T FORGET TO PAY FOR YOUR NEWS AND MAGAZINE ON SECOND PAY DAY, MARCH 5, 1919.

ANNOUNCEMENT

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THE WABAN *WELLESLEY, MASS.*

COLLEGE CALENDAR.

Friday, March 7, 8 P. M. Billings Hall. Second appointment in Reading and Speaking Series. Recital by Miss Sydney Thompson.

Saturday, March 8, evening. Society initiations.

Sunday, March 9. Houghton Memorial Chapel. 11 A. M. Dr. Francis Blodgett of New York City.

7.15 P. M. Vespers. Special music.

Wednesday, March 12. 7.15 P. M. Billings Hall. Christian Association Union Meeting. Third Lecture by Alden Clark in the series on *Forces Working for the Solidarity of East and West.* Subject: *Race Prejudices and the International.*

8.15 P. M. Houghton Memorial Chapel. Dr. Eleanor Bertine: *Social Relationships.*

Thursday, March 13. 8 P. M. Houghton Memorial Chapel. Organ Rectial. Mr. E. E. Truette of Eliot Church, Newton.

Friday, March 14. Billings Hall. Mme. Turczynowicz, author of *When the Prussians came to Poland.* Subject: *Needs of Poland.*

ORGAN RECITAL.

Mr. Francis W. Snow of the Church of the Advent, Boston, charmed a large and attentive audience on Thursday evening, February 27. The program included four or five particularly enjoyable pieces, notably a lovely Palestrina *Ricercare,* written in the 16th century, which was played almost entirely on the antiphonal organ. A very dainty *Gavotta* by Padre Martini relieved an otherwise rather serious program. This was followed by a complex *Fugue in G Minor* by J. S. Bach, one of the greatest writers of organ music. Mr. Snow then played Karg-Elert's *Choral Prelude* and *Christmas in Sicily,* well known at Wellesley. The last piece was a *Sonata* by the modern French composer Alexander-Guilmant.

The next four recitals promise to be very enjoyable and include the works of Bach, List, Handel, Pietro Yon, Schumann and many others.

Last week's program:

Canzona	*Andrea Gabrieli*
Christmas Chorale	*Johann Pochelbel*
Ricercare	*Giovanni da Palestrina*
Gavotta	*Padre Martini*
Fugue in G Minor	*Johann Sebastian Bach*
Chorale Prelude	*S. Karg-Elert*
Christmas in Sicily	*Pietro Yon*
Paysage	*Joseph Bonnet*
Elves	*Joseph Bonnet*
Andante in F	*Charles Villiers Stanford*
Rhapsodie in A Minor No. 3	*Camille Saint-Saens*
First Sonata	*F. Alexander Guilmant*
1. Pastorale	
2. Final	

AN OPPORTUNITY IN WEEK OF PRAYER.

Have you stopped to think that our week of prayer is coming soon? In fact, it begins March sixteenth. And have you paused to consider that this week of prayer is especially planned so that you may have an opportunity to bring your problems, your questionings of life, its purpose, its meaning, before some one adequately fitted to give you help and inspiration? And again, do you realize that Dr. Coffin, who is coming to us this year, is especially well-suited to satisfy our needs of him and to bring to us understanding and inspiration? It is to cope with our problems, doubts or questionings as regards religion, higher life or the meaning of this life that Dr. Coffin is coming. So do not hesitate to write out such questions as you wish answered and place them in the envelope on the Christion Association Board.

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Dr. Moissaye Olgin Speaks on Russia.

(Continued from page 1, column 2)

intellectuals and masses did not work in harmony. The masses were utterly unorganized. "Then, as by magic, people began to organize. The Soviets sprang up. There were two governments, the Provisional Government and the Soviets."

"The great tragedy of the Revolution," continued Dr. Olgin, "was that the Provisional Government made believe that the country was behind it."

The difficulties over the land question were intensified by the Revolution. In order to make a living a peasant was forced to rent land. They believed that the land should belong to those who worked on it. So when the Revolution came the peasant did not wait for proper solution of the agrarian problem. They took over the land through the Soviets.

Dr. Olgin's Experiences in Russian Army.

Because of his radical tendencies, Dr. Olgin was sent to the army for correction though he was physically unfit. "The soldiers were badly fed and clothed. They were paid 22½ cents for two months. But there was an abundance of discipline. We were taught to look upon the commanders as higher beings."

It was necessary in the Revolution to do away with all these reactionary officers. This left the army in an absolutely demoralized state with no discipline. Fraternization with the Germans was common. "Kerensky knew that—but he wanted to believe in his armies.

"The workingmen were the most active, the best ordered, the most courageous class in Russia. They wanted labor unions and improvements—and they wanted to abolish capitalism."

Soviets Gain in Power.

"As things developed the gulf between the Provisional Government and the Soviets became evident. The Soviets were listening to the Bolsheviki. They felt that they had the army and peasants behind them. The landlord disappeared. The inheritance that the Soviet government received was bad; social unrest prevaded the country."

"But conditions are better. The Soviets have maintained the peasants in social organization. There is famine still but it is not so bad. They have improved transportation and organized a new army. We may look at the Bolsheviki in two ways: as criminals or as representatives of the peasants who scorn intellectuals. They have proven so far effective and they are stronger than they were fifteen months ago."

What Shall We Do?

"What shall be do? We have sent soldiers without the expected results. Intervention on a small scale will do no good. Shall we furnish supplies to the Omsk government? No. Should we establish a system of credits to the Bolsheviki? No. We should leave Russia to work out her own destinies. We should establish economic intercourse with her to help. Commercial and business relations will bring the Soviet government to do practical work."

THE HAIR ON A COW.

Mr. Alden Clark, in opening his discussion of *The Results of the Eastern Nations participating in the War* on February 26 at Billings Hall, said that the Chinese language has been compared to the hair on a cow, of which most scholars "know but one leg." Similarly, the problems of the Oriental nations of today are vast. We cannot hope to understand them all, but we do know this much, —that India by her whole-hearted contribution to the war, by her idealistic expression of loyalty to England has ushered in for herself a new era. This change, due partly to the experience of the men at war, and partly to those who stayed behind, is inevitable, for the part played by India has been enormous. It was at the time when the Germans were about to sweep the weak flanks of the Allies, when their attacks were coming to a climax, when the destiny of the world was hanging in the balance, that the turbanned troops of India marched into France and saved the channel ports. At home there was the same loyalty. India made a free gift of $5,000,000, and the women, Christians and Mohammedans alike, worked together to sew for the soldiers, and the whole country poured out its wealth and its life for the Allies.

The new era in India will be a great experiment in democracy. This broad step toward self-government, has aroused a flood of discussion and a flood of self-examination by the natives themselves. For example, the Brahmin city lawyers, who care little about the villagers, are being replaced by the justice of English law. This means the emancipation of all classes,—the downtrodden, the outcasts, the artisans,—53,000,000 inhabitants. It means the gradual breaking down of the caste system, and a better educational system, the latter greatly hastened by the use of the English language.

M. J., '22.